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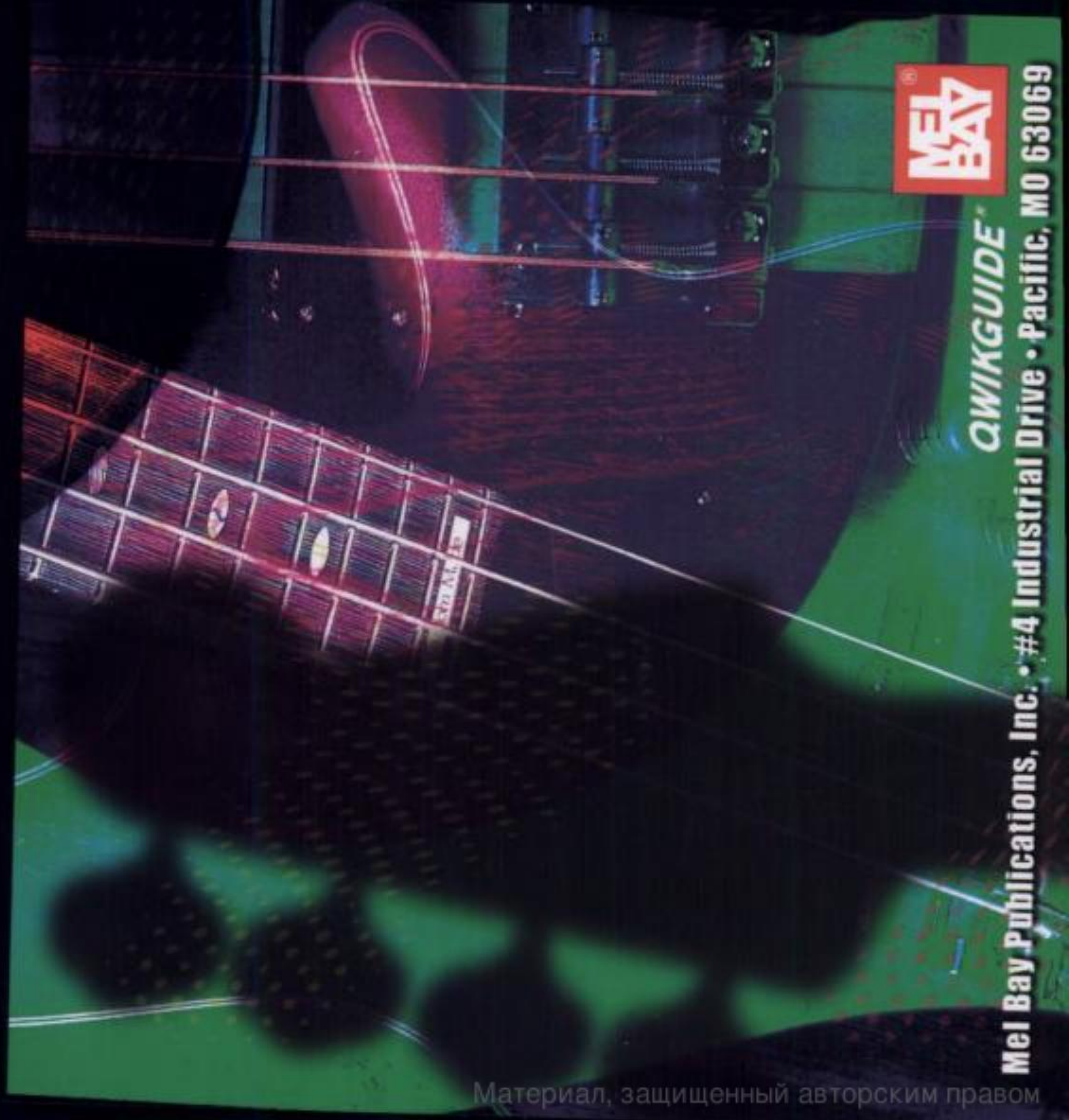
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50 MODAL SLAP BASS WORKOUTS

BY CHRIS MATTHEOS



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CONTENTS

ABOUT THE AUTHOR	2
INTRODUCTION	3
SLAPPING THE MODES	4
SLAPPING SCALES IN THIRDS	13
SLAPPING SCALES IN SIXTHS	19
SLAPPING WITH ARPEGGIOS	22
TRIPLE POPPING ARPEGGIOS	27
BASSES & AMPLIFIERS	33
FLAMENCO THUMBING SCALES	34
LEADING WITH THE LEFT HAND.....	37

50 MODAL SLAP BASS WORKOUTS

This book was created for the bassist who has mastered the basics of slap bass. Many of this books examples were written to fine tune individual string control. I define individual string control as the ability to thumb or pop on any string at any time. To be able to thumb or pop on the G string as smoothly as the E string takes some practice. Individual string control is the most common weakness in slap bass students.

Some of this book's examples are common finger style workouts that are arranged for slapping. Developing the ability to slap finger style bass lines gives the bassist an amazing skill. Imagine being able to slap intricate melody lines doubling guitar and horn parts.

This book covers some very advanced slap techniques. Triple pops and the flamenco thumb technique can take years to develop. Take your time. If your slap is not even then you may be trying to go too fast. Anyone can copy a slap pattern with hard work. I hope you go beyond copying. Try to use the techniques in this book to create your own bass grooves.

This One



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SLAPPING MODES

The following examples demonstrate the seven modes in the key of C. The key of C has no sharps or flats.

EXAMPLE 1: MAJOR

Example 1: Major mode. The notation shows a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of two phrases: C4-D4-E4-F4 and G4-A4-B4-C5. The first phrase is marked with 'T' (Tap) and the second with 'H' (Hit). The rhythm is quarter notes. The fretboard diagram below shows the positions for these notes on the bass string: C (3rd fret), D (5th fret), E (7th fret), F (8th fret), G (10th fret), A (12th fret), B (14th fret), and C (15th fret).

EXAMPLE 2: DORIAN

Example 2: Dorian mode. The notation shows a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of two phrases: C4-D4-E4-F4 and G4-A4-B4-C5. The first phrase is marked with 'T' (Tap) and the second with 'H' (Hit). The rhythm is quarter notes. The fretboard diagram below shows the positions for these notes on the bass string: C (3rd fret), D (5th fret), E (7th fret), F (8th fret), G (10th fret), A (12th fret), B (14th fret), and C (15th fret).

EXAMPLE 3: PHRYGIAN

Example 3: Phrygian scale in bass clef, 4/4 time. The scale is T-H-P-T-H-P-T-P. Fingering is shown on the bottom staff: 7-8-10-7-9-10-7-9.

EXAMPLE 4: LYDIAN

Example 4: Lydian scale in bass clef, 4/4 time. The scale is T-H-P-T-H-P-T-P. Fingering is shown on the bottom staff: 8-10-7-9-10-7-9-10.

EXAMPLE 5: MIXOLYDIAN

T H P T H P T P
 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12

EXAMPLE 6: AOLIAN (minor)

T H P T H P T P
 12 14 15 12 14 15 12 14

EXAMPLE 7: LOCRIAN

T H P T H P T P

14 15 17 14 15 17 14 16

The following seven examples slap the first six notes of each mode in 6/8 time.

EXAMPLE 8: MAJOR

T H P T H P

3 5 2 3 5 2

EXAMPLE 9: DORIAN

Example 9 shows the Dorian scale in bass clef, 6/8 time. The scale is presented in two octaves: T-H-P (T4-H4-P4) and T5-H5-P5. Fingering is indicated below the notes: 5, 7, 8 for the first octave and 5, 7, 4 for the second octave. A double bar line is at the end.

EXAMPLE 10: PHRYGIAN

Example 10 shows the Phrygian scale in bass clef, 6/8 time. The scale is presented in two octaves: T-H-P (T4-H4-P4) and T5-H5-P5. Fingering is indicated below the notes: 2, 3, 5 for the first octave and 2, 4, 5 for the second octave. A double bar line is at the end.

EXAMPLE 11: LYDIAN

Example 11: Lydian scale. The staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The scale is written as a sequence of six eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Below the staff, the notes are labeled T, H, P, T, H, P. The bottom staff shows the fret positions: 3, 5, 7, 4, 5, 7.

EXAMPLE 12: MIXOLYDIAN

Example 12: Mixolydian scale. The staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The scale is written as a sequence of six eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4. Below the staff, the notes are labeled T, H, P, T, H, P. The bottom staff shows the fret positions: 10, 12, 9, 10, 12, 9.

EXAMPLE 13: AOLIAN (minor)

Example 13 shows the Aolian (minor) scale in bass clef, 8/8 time. The scale is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are: A2, Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3. The scale is divided into two measures of four beats each. The first measure contains the notes A2, Bb2, C3, and D3. The second measure contains the notes Eb3, F3, and G3, followed by a double bar line. Below the staff, the intervals are labeled: T (Tritone), H (Half), P (Perfect), T (Tritone), H (Half), P (Perfect). The fret numbers are: 7, 9, 10, 7, 9, 10.

EXAMPLE 14: LOCRIAN

Example 14 shows the Locrian scale in bass clef, 8/8 time. The scale is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are: A2, Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3. The scale is divided into two measures of four beats each. The first measure contains the notes A2, Bb2, C3, and D3. The second measure contains the notes Eb3, F3, and G3, followed by a double bar line. Below the staff, the intervals are labeled: T (Tritone), H (Half), P (Perfect), T (Tritone), H (Half), P (Perfect). The fret numbers are: 9, 10, 12, 9, 10, 12.

EXAMPLE 15:

Example 15 is a musical exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff and consists of eighth notes. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The tenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The eleventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The twelfth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The thirteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fourteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fifteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The sixteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The seventeenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The eighteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The nineteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The twentieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fingering is shown on a six-string guitar staff below the melody. The first string is labeled 'T' and the second string is labeled 'B'. The fingering for the first string is 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4. The fingering for the second string is 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4.

EXAMPLE 16:

Example 16 is a musical exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff and consists of eighth notes. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The tenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The eleventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The twelfth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The thirteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fourteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fifteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The sixteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The seventeenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The eighteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The nineteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The twentieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P). The fingering is shown on a six-string guitar staff below the melody. The first string is labeled 'T' and the second string is labeled 'B'. The fingering for the first string is 3, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5. The fingering for the second string is 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4.

EXAMPLE 17:

3

T H P T H P T H P T P

3 5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7

EXAMPLE 18:

3

T H P T H P T H P T P

3 7 8 10 7 9 10 7 9 10

SCALES IN THIRDS

EXAMPLE 19:

Example 19 shows a scale in thirds in the bass clef, 4/4 time. The scale starts on G₂ and ends on G₃. The notation includes a treble staff with notes, a middle staff with fingering (T, P, T, P), and a bottom staff with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

EXAMPLE 20:

Example 20 shows a scale in thirds in the bass clef, 4/4 time. The scale starts on G₂ and ends on G₃. The notation includes a treble staff with notes, a middle staff with fingering (T, P, T, P), and a bottom staff with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

EXAMPLE 21:

T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T P
 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

EXAMPLE 22:

T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T P
 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

EXAMPLE 25:

Example 25 consists of two systems of musical notation, each with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first system is divided into two measures. The first measure contains four notes: G2, A2, B2, and C3, with fingerings 5, 5, 4, and 7 respectively. The second measure contains four notes: B2, C3, D3, and E3, with fingerings 5, 7, 4, and 4 respectively. The second system is also divided into two measures. The first measure contains four notes: D3, E3, F3, and G3, with fingerings 7, 5, 4, and 5 respectively. The second measure contains five notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, and D4, with fingerings 7, 7, 6, 4, and 7 respectively. The notation includes various articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and breath marks.

System 1:

Measure	Note	Fingering
1	G2	5
	A2	5
	B2	4
	C3	7
2	B2	5
	C3	7
	D3	4
	E3	4

System 2:

Measure	Note	Fingering
1	D3	7
	E3	5
	F3	4
	G3	5
2	G3	7
	A3	7
	B3	6
	C4	4
	D4	7

EXAMPLE 26:

First system of musical notation (Bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff shows a sequence of notes: G₂, A₂, B₂, C₃, D₃, E₃, F₃, G₃. The notes are grouped into two measures of four notes each. The first measure has notes G₂, A₂, B₂, C₃. The second measure has notes D₃, E₃, F₃, G₃. The notes are marked with 'T' (Tuplet) and 'P' (Pizzicato). The first measure has 'T' under G₂, A₂, and C₃, and 'P' under B₂. The second measure has 'P' under D₃, 'T' under E₃, F₃, and G₃. The bottom staff shows the fingering: 5, 5, 4, 7 for the first measure and 5, 7, 4, 4 for the second measure.

Second system of musical notation (Bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff shows a sequence of notes: G₂, A₂, B₂, C₃, D₃, E₃, F₃, G₃. The notes are grouped into two measures of four notes each. The first measure has notes G₂, A₂, B₂, C₃. The second measure has notes D₃, E₃, F₃, G₃. The notes are marked with 'P' (Pizzicato) and 'T' (Tuplet). The first measure has 'P' under G₂, 'T' under A₂, 'P' under B₂, and 'T' under C₃. The second measure has 'T' under D₃, E₃, and F₃, 'P' under G₃, and 'T' under the final note. The bottom staff shows the fingering: 7, 5, 4, 5 for the first measure and 7, 7, 5, 6, 7 for the second measure.

EXAMPLE 27:

First system of musical notation (Bass clef, 4/4 time). The first staff shows a melodic line with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (sharped). The second staff shows fingerings: T, T, P, T. The third staff shows fingering numbers: 2, 2, 5, 4. The fourth staff shows a double bar line and the letters T, A, B.

Second system of musical notation (Bass clef, 4/4 time). The first staff shows a melodic line with notes D₃ (sharped), E₃, F₃, and G₃. The second staff shows fingerings: P, T, P, T. The third staff shows fingering numbers: 4, 2, 5, 2. The fourth staff shows fingerings: T, T, P, T, P.

SCALES IN SIXTHS

19

EXAMPLE 28:

The musical notation for Example 28 is presented in two systems, both in bass clef and 4/4 time. Each system consists of a melody line and two bass lines.

System 1: The melody line starts on G2 and ascends to B2. The first measure contains four notes: G2, A2, B1, and A2. The second measure contains four notes: B2, A2, G2, and F2. The bass lines provide accompaniment with fingerings and bowing directions (T for thumb, P for pull). The first measure of the bass lines shows fingerings 3, 2, 4 and bowing directions T, P, T, P. The second measure shows fingerings 5, 4, 2, 5 and bowing directions T, P, T, P.

System 2: The melody line starts on F2 and ascends to G2. The first measure contains four notes: F2, G2, F2, and E2. The second measure contains four notes: G2, F2, E2, and D2. The bass lines provide accompaniment with fingerings and bowing directions. The first measure of the bass lines shows fingerings 2, 2, 3 and bowing directions T, P, T, P. The second measure shows fingerings 2, 4, 5 and bowing directions T, P, T.

EXAMPLE 29:

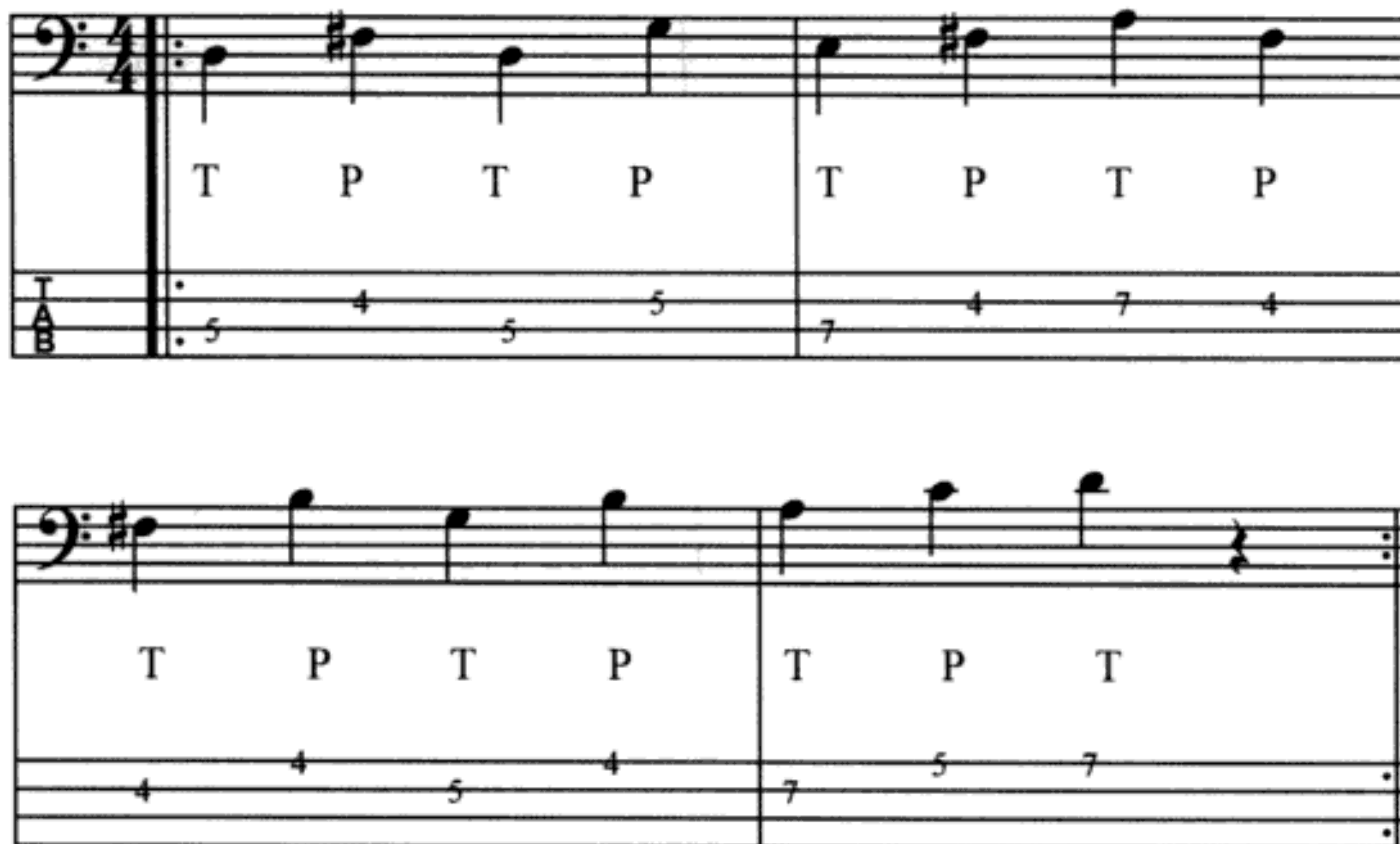
Example 29 consists of two systems of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first system is divided into two measures. The first measure contains a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. The second measure contains a half note C2, a half note B1, a half note A1, and a half note G1. The second system is also divided into two measures. The first measure contains a half note F2, a half note E2, a half note D2, and a half note C2. The second measure contains a half note B1, a half note A1, a half note G1, and a half note F1. The notation includes fingerings (7, 10, 7, 7, 9, 7, 10, 9) and articulations (T, P, T, P, T, P, T, P) for each note.

System 1:

- Measure 1: G2 (T), F2 (P), E2 (T), D2 (P). Fingerings: 7, 10, 7, 7.
- Measure 2: C2 (T), B1 (P), A1 (T), G1 (P). Fingerings: 9, 7, 10, 9.

System 2:

- Measure 1: F2 (T), E2 (P), D2 (T), C2 (P). Fingerings: 10, 10, 7, 10.
- Measure 2: B1 (T), A1 (P), G1 (T), F1 (P). Fingerings: 9, 7, 9.

EXAMPLE 30:

Example 30 consists of two systems of musical notation, each with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first system is divided into two measures. The first measure contains four notes: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), and C3 (quarter). The second measure contains four notes: C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), and F3 (quarter). The notes are marked with 'T' (Tapping) and 'P' (Picking) in the first measure, and 'T' and 'P' in the second measure. The first system also includes a third staff with fingerings: 5, 4, 5, 5 in the first measure, and 7, 4, 7, 4 in the second measure. The second system is also divided into two measures. The first measure contains four notes: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), and C3 (quarter). The second measure contains three notes: C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), and E3 (quarter), followed by a quarter rest. The notes are marked with 'T' and 'P' in the first measure, and 'T' and 'P' in the second measure. The second system also includes a third staff with fingerings: 4, 4, 5, 4 in the first measure, and 7, 5, 7 in the second measure.

SLAPPING WITH ARPEGGIOS

An arpeggio uses the root, third, fifth, and seventh, of a scale. First inversion arpeggios use the third, fifth, seventh, and octave of a scale. The examples in this section slap the root and first inversions of various arpeggios.

EXAMPLE 31:

EXAMPLE 31: Musical notation showing two measures of music. The top staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are A, C#, E, G# (A MAJ.7). The bottom staff shows the sequence of slaps (T for Tap, P for Slap) corresponding to the notes: T, P, T, P. The sequence is repeated twice.

EXAMPLE 32:

First system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time):

Staff 1 (Melody):

- Measure 1: Quarter note G² (labeled T)
- Measure 2: Quarter note A² (labeled P)
- Measure 3: Quarter note B² (labeled T, with $F\sharp$ min. above)
- Measure 4: Quarter note C³ (labeled P)

Staff 2 (Fingerings):

- Measure 1: Fingering 2
- Measure 2: Fingering 5
- Measure 3: Fingering 4
- Measure 4: Fingering 2

Second system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time):

Staff 1 (Melody):

- Measure 1: Quarter note G² (labeled T)
- Measure 2: Quarter note A² (labeled P, with $F\sharp$ min. above)
- Measure 3: Quarter note B² (labeled T)
- Measure 4: Quarter note C³ (labeled P)

Staff 2 (Fingerings):

- Measure 1: Fingering 5
- Measure 2: Fingering 4
- Measure 3: Fingering 2
- Measure 4: Fingering 4

EXAMPLE 33:

G $\sharp$ dim.

T P T P

4 7 5 4

G $\sharp$ dim.

T P T P

7 5 4 6

EXAMPLE 34:

First system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time, one sharp). The melody consists of two measures. The first measure contains the notes G₂, A[#]₂, B₂, and C[#]₃. The second measure contains the notes D₃, E₃, F[#]₃, and G₃. Below the staff, the letters 'T' and 'P' are placed under the first and third notes of each measure. At the bottom, a tablature line shows the fret numbers: 5, 4, 2, 6 for the first measure and 2, 5, 4, 2 for the second measure.

Second system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time, one sharp). The melody consists of two measures. The first measure contains the notes G₂, A[#]₂, B₂, and C[#]₃. The second measure contains the notes D₃, E₃, F[#]₃, and G₃. Below the staff, the letters 'T' and 'P' are placed under the first and third notes of each measure. At the bottom, a tablature line shows the fret numbers: 4, 7, 5, 4 for the first measure and 5, 4, 7, 4 for the second measure.

EXAMPLE 34:(ctd)

The musical score for Example 34 (continued) is presented in two systems, each containing two measures. The notation is in bass clef and 4/4 time.

System 1:

- Measure 1:** Melody starts on F#4, moving up stepwise to G4. The 'T' and 'P' line shows 'T' and 'P'. The figures line shows 7, 6, 9, 7.
- Measure 2:** Melody starts on G4, moving up stepwise to A4. The 'T' and 'P' line shows 'T' and 'P'. The figures line shows 9, 7, 6, 9.

System 2:

- Measure 1:** Melody starts on A4, moving up stepwise to B4. The 'T' and 'P' line shows 'T' and 'P'. The figures line shows 11, 9, 12, 11.
- Measure 2:** Melody starts on B4, moving up stepwise to C#5. The 'T' and 'P' line shows 'T' and 'P'. The figures line shows 12, 11, 14, 13.

TRIPLE POPPING ARPEGGIOS

Triple popping is a very difficult technique. Triple popping arpeggios involves the use of three fingers on your right hand. The middle finger pops are marked with a number two under them. The ring finger pops are marked with a number three under them. When you pop with the middle finger or ring finger, use the exact same popping motion you would with your index finger.

EX.35: D Maj. D Maj.

The musical notation for Example 35 shows two measures of a triple popping arpeggio in D Major. The first measure is marked 'D Maj.' and the second is also marked 'D Maj.'. The notation shows a sequence of four notes: D (T), E (P), F# (P2), and G (P3). The notes are written on a single staff. Below the staff, the fingerings are indicated: T (index), P (middle), P2 (middle), and P3 (ring). The notes are connected by a slur, and the entire exercise is marked with a repeat sign.

EXAMPLE 36:

B Min.

T P P P

7 5 2 3

B min.

T P P P

8 5 2 3

EXAMPLE 37:

D Maj.

T P P P

2 3

7 7

10 9 7 7

D Maj.

T P T T

2

7 7 10 10

EXAMPLE 39:

D Maj.

T P P P

2 3

7 7

10 10

D Maj.

T P T P T

2

7 7 9 7 10

EXAMPLE 40:

B min.

T P P P

2 3

4 4

5 7

B min.

T P T P

2

4 4 5 7

FLAMENCO THUMBING SCALES

The flamenco thumb technique focuses on the right hand thumb. This technique incorporates up and down strokes with the thumb. The thumb strikes the strings with a similar motion to a guitar pick. Keep your thumb loose and relaxed.

This is a very difficult technique. It can take years to master at fast tempos. If you are having trouble playing this technique smoothly, then you might want to try lighter strings. Light or extra light strings seem to help many students smooth out their slap techniques.

EXAMPLE 41: Up and down thumb strokes are marked u for up and d for down.

The musical notation shows a scale in bass clef, 6/8 time. The scale consists of six notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, and E3. The notes are marked with 'T' for thumb stroke, and 'd' for down and 'u' for up strokes. The notes are: G2 (T d), A2 (T u), B2 (P), C3 (T d), D3 (T u), and E3 (P). The notes are connected by a line, indicating a continuous scale. The notes are marked with a double bar line at the end.

HISTORY

Slap bass has been around for much longer than electric bass has. Slap bass originated with upright bass. Country and blue grass bassists have been using slap techniques for years. Many groups did not use drums in the early days of mountain music. The bass created backbeats with the use of percussive dead notes. Slap was also used by some early jazz bassists in places like New Orleans and Kansas City. Snapping the strings was a way to cut through the volume of the horns. Many of the early Rock-n-Roll bands had a slapping upright bassist. Rock-a-Billy music features some of the worlds most impressive slapping bassists. People started to slap on electric bass in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Early funk pioneers combined thumb strikes with hammers and pops. Dead notes also appeared during the 1970's disco craze. Slap bass found it's way into jazz/fusion and popular music. During the late 1970's Slap bass solos became more and more popular. With triple pops and flamenco thumb techniques, slap seems to be growing year by year. Maybe you can create the next step for slap bass.

LEADING WITH THE LEFT HAND

Left hand leading is a difficult technique for many bassists. Left hand led patterns start with a hammered note in the left hand. The following six patterns mix left hand leading with the flamenco thumb technique.

EXAMPLE 43:

Example 43 consists of two musical patterns, each written on a bass staff with a 4/4 time signature. The first pattern starts with a double bar line and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are: G2 (H), F2 (Td), E2 (Tu), and D2 (H). The second pattern starts with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a double bar line. The notes are: G2 (Td), F2 (Tu), E2 (H), and D2 (Td). The fingerings for the first pattern are 3, 3, 3, 2. The fingerings for the second pattern are 2, 2, 5, 5.

Pattern 1:

Notes: G₂ (H), F₂ (Td), E₂ (Tu), D₂ (H)

Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 2

Pattern 2:

Notes: G₂ (Td), F₂ (Tu), E₂ (H), D₂ (Td)

Fingerings: 2, 2, 5, 5

Ex.43(ctd)

Ex.43(ctd) is a musical exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, A#2, G2, and F2. The lyrics are 'Tu H T Tu' with 'u' and 'd' under the second and third notes respectively. The bass line is a single octave G2, indicated by a '5' and a 'B' below the staff.

EXAMPLE 44:

EXAMPLE 44 is a musical exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, A2, G2, and F2. The lyrics are 'H T T H' with 'd' and 'u' under the second and third notes respectively. The bass line is a single octave G2, indicated by a '3' and a 'B' below the staff.

Ex.44(ctd)

First system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, and A2. The lyrics are: T d, T u, H, T d. The fingering for the bass line is: 2, 2, 5, 5.

Second system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, and A2. The lyrics are: T u, H, T d, T u. The fingering for the bass line is: 5, 3, 3, 3.

EXAMPLE 45:

Example 45 consists of two systems of musical notation, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line.

System 1:

- Vocal Line:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, and D2. The lyrics are "H", "T", "T", and "H" respectively, with "d" and "u" as sub-lyrics under "T".
- Piano Line:** Treble clef. The accompaniment consists of four groups of notes, each marked with a finger number: 3, 3, 3, and 6.

System 2:

- Vocal Line:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of four quarter notes: D2, C2, B1, and A1. The lyrics are "T", "T", "H", and "T" respectively, with "d" and "u" as sub-lyrics under "T".
- Piano Line:** Treble clef. The accompaniment consists of four groups of notes, each marked with a finger number: 6, 6, 5, and 5.

Ex.45(ctd)

Example 45 (continued) shows a musical exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, and D2. The lyrics are 'Tu H Tu Tu'. The bass line consists of four quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, and D2, with a '5' written below the first note. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign at the end.

EXAMPLE 46:

Example 46 shows a musical exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of four quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, and D2. The lyrics are 'H Tu Tu H'. The bass line consists of four quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, and D2, with a '3' written below the first note and a '6' written below the fourth note. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign at the end.

EXAMPLE 47:

Example 47 consists of two systems of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first system begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, and the lyrics are written below it. The lyrics are: H, T d, T u, H. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 8 and 10. The second system continues the melody and lyrics. The lyrics are: T d, T u, H, T d. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 10 and 10.

System 1:

Staff 1: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Melody: H, T d, T u, H.

Staff 2: Lyrics: H, T d, T u, H.

Staff 3: Fingerings: 8, 8, 8, 10.

System 2:

Staff 1: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Melody: T d, T u, H, T d.

Staff 2: Lyrics: T d, T u, H, T d.

Staff 3: Fingerings: 10, 10, 10, 10.

Ex.47(ctd)

Ex.47(ctd) musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff shows four measures with notes: G₂, F[#]₂, E₂, and D₂. Below the staff, the syllables "Tu", "H", "Td", and "u" are aligned with the notes. A third staff shows fingerings: 10, 8, 8, and 8.

EXAMPLE 48:

EXAMPLE 48: musical notation in bass clef. The staff shows four measures with notes: G₂, F[#]₂, E₂, and D₂. Below the staff, the syllables "H", "Td", "Tu", and "H" are aligned with the notes. A third staff shows fingerings: 3, 3, 3, and 5.

Ex.48(ctd)

4/4

H T T H

d u

3 3 3 5

T A B

T T H T

d u

5 5 3 3

T A B

MEL BAY PRESENTS

50 MODAL SLAP BASS WORKOUTS

BY CHRIS MATHEOS

CD CONTENTS

1 Example 1 - major :07	11 Example 11 - lydian :06	21 Example 21 :07	31 Example 31 - major arpeggio :06	41 Example 41 - flamenco :05
2 Example 2 - dorian :05	12 Example 12 - mixolydian :06	22 Example 22 :07	32 Example 32 - minor arpeggio :05	42 Example 42 - flamenco :05
3 Example 3 - phrygian :05	13 Example 13 - minor :06	23 Example 23 :08	33 Example 33 - locrian :05	43 Example 43 - leading left hand :05
4 Example 4 - lydian :05	14 Example 14 - locrian :06	24 Example 24 :08	34 Example 34 - all modes :14	44 Example 44 - leading left hand :05
5 Example 5 - mixolydian :05	15 Example 15 :06	25 Example 25 :08	35 Example 35 - triple pop :07	45 Example 45 - leading left hand :06
6 Example 6 - minor :06	16 Example 16 :06	26 Example 26 :07	36 Example 36 - triple pop :06	46 Example 46 - leading left hand :06
7 Example 7 - locrian :06	17 Example 17 :06	27 Example 27 :08	37 Example 37 - triple pop :05	47 Example 47 - leading left hand :06
8 Example 8 - major :06	18 Example 18 :06	28 Example 28 - sixths :08	38 Example 38 - triple pop :05	48 Example 48 - leading left hand :08
9 Example 9 - dorian :06	19 Example 19 - scales in thirds :07	29 Example 29 :07	39 Example 39 - triple pop :06	49 Example 49 - leading left hand :05
10 Example 10 - phrygian :06	20 Example 20 :07	30 Example 30 :07	40 Example 40 - triple pop :06	50 Example 50 - leading left hand :07



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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ex.48(ctd)

Musical notation for Example 48 (continued). The staff shows four quarter notes in 4/4 time. The notes are G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃. Below the staff, the letters 'T u', 'H', 'T d', and 'T u' are written. At the bottom, a fretboard diagram shows the strings A, B, and E with fret numbers 3, 5, 5, and 5 respectively.

THE AUTHORS RIG: Chris Matheos plays a Washburn Force 5 fretted bass, Washburn AB90 fretted bass, Keith Roscoe Fretless 5 string bass, David Eden WT800 power amp, David Eden XLT 4/10 speaker boxes, and David Eden strings (lights).

EXAMPLE 49:

The following two examples mix the flamenco thumb technique with open strings and hammers. Some students get better hammer results hammering on their finger tips.

Musical notation for Example 49. The staff shows six eighth notes in 6/8 time. The notes are G₂, A₂, B₂, C₃, D₃, and E₃. Below the staff, the letters 'T d', 'H', 'T u', 'H', 'T d', and 'P' are written. At the bottom, a fretboard diagram shows the strings A, B, and E with fret numbers 0, 5, 5, 7, 7, and 7 respectively.

EXAMPLE 50:

Example 50 consists of two systems of musical notation. The first system is in 4/4 time, indicated by a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The top staff (bass line) contains four quarter notes: D (labeled 'T d'), H, T (labeled 'T u'), and H. The bottom staff (guitar line) shows a sequence of fret numbers: 0, 5, 5, and 7. The second system also features a bass line and a guitar line. The bass line contains four quarter notes: T (labeled 'T d'), P, T (labeled 'T u'), and H. The guitar line shows fret numbers: 7, 5, and 7. The system concludes with a double bar line.

